



# THE Hartley College Magazine.

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## Editorial.

THE Inaugural Lecture at the opening of the Session was delivered on Friday, October 4th, in the large hall by the Principal to a large audience of students and the general public. Dr. Richardson discoursed in a very lucid manner on "Message through Space." The numerous experiments illustrated the subject well, and they were unusually successful, not one failing at the critical moment. The able way in which Mr. Fielder carried out his duties is worthy of all praise.

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Dr. Eliot's tenure of office as Chairman of the Hartley Council having come to an end, we desire to place on record our sense of gratitude for the valuable work he has performed on behalf of the College during the last two years. Dr. Eliot is always ready to advance the best interests of the College, and is in full sympathy with its highest aims. We confidently rely upon a continuance of his hearty support. At the same time we would offer to the new Chairman, Mr. E. Gayton, our best wishes for a successful tenure of the office entered upon at this most important and critical stage of the history of the College.

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The inspection of the College by the University College Commissioners on behalf of the Treasury took place on November 7th and 8th; their report, which is expected to arrive in January, is being awaited with much interest.

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The election of Professor Brandin to the Chair of French at University College, London, and the resignation of Mr. Piggott were known last term in time to be recorded in the Magazine, and little did we think then that so many other

changes were impending. Professor Mellor's departure for South Africa, and the consequent severance of his connection with Southampton, will be regretted by his many friends both within and without the College. Mr. Mellor, as the first holder of the Biological Lectureship in this College, had to perform the difficult task of creating and equipping his Department, and a permanent debt of gratitude is owing to him for the manner in which he accomplished this work. As an enthusiastic scientist, a very lucid exponent of his subject, and a man of affairs whose soundness of judgment could always be relied upon, Professor Mellor necessarily contributed in no small measure to the development of the Hartley College. His power of vivid and picturesque narration made the lectures which he gave in different connections to the public particularly successful, and will not quickly be forgotten by those who have listened to him. We are sure that he carries with him very warm wishes for success on the part of his former students and colleagues.

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During the vacation came the news that Mr. Lustgarten had been appointed Lecturer in Electrotechnics at the Hull Technical College. Mr. Lustgarten's unfailing geniality and good humour will be much missed by those who were associated with him here; he has the best wishes of all for his happiness in the new sphere of work.

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Shortly afterwards another change was announced, Mr. Jackson having been elected Lecturer in Mathematics at the Harris Institute, Preston. Mr. Jackson's devotion to his work, and his ability and enthusiasm as a teacher, will be long remembered by those students who have been in his classes during the last two years. May his tenure of his new post be long and prosperous.

It is our very pleasant duty to extend a hearty welcome to those members of the Staff who have recently come amongst us. Professor Lhuissier, who succeeds Dr. Brandin, is a graduate of the Universities of Cambridge and London, in addition to which he holds French degrees. At Cambridge he obtained honours in Modern Language Tripos. He has had many years' experience of teaching in this country, and was for some time engaged in work at Harrow School.

Dr. Jenkins, Lecturer in Biology, is a graduate of the Universities of London, Wales, and Kiel. He gained First Class Honours in Zoology at the London B.Sc. examination, and was one of the first to obtain the D.Sc. degree of the new University of Wales. As 1851 Exhibition Scholar he proceeded to Kiel, and graduated as Ph.D. *magna cum laude*. Dr. Jenkins is the author of some important papers on Biological subjects.

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Mr. J. D. Coales, B.Sc., who succeeds Mr. Lustgarten as Assistant Lecturer in Physics and Electrical Engineering, has been for five years private assistant to Professor S. P. Thompson, the well-known electrician

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Mr. J. W. Bullerwell, M.Sc., who succeeds Mr. Jackson as Assistant Lecturer in Mathematics, has been during the last four years Assistant Lecturer in Mathematics at the Durham College of Science, of which College he was formerly Senior Open Exhibitioner. Mr. Bullerwell's special subject for the M.Sc. examination was Mathematics, and he was also awarded the Teaching Diploma of the University of Durham.

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Mr. F. G. Solloway, B.A., B.Sc., who is taking Mr. Piggott's work during his absence in Germany, has been trained at University College, Aberystwyth. During his residence there he graduated with honours in the University of Wales, and obtained the Cambridge Teaching Diploma.

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Mr. Brooks has returned to the College, after two years absence, as Workshop Instructor in the Engineering Department.

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Heartiest congratulations to Mr. S. T. Clark upon his success in the recent M.A. Examination of London University (Branch I., Classics). This degree, which is only won by a small number of candidates, has been obtained by Mr. Clark at the earliest opportunity. Professor Masom and Mr. Clark are equally to be congratulated upon this excellent result.

Our candidates for the Intermediate Science Examination came out of the ordeal with flying colours. Messrs. Fenwick, Muir, and Sparks obtained places in the First Division, Messrs. Chate and Corbin in the Second, and there were no failures. To all of these gentlemen we offer best wishes for success in the Final Examination next year. Mr. Cherrett passed the Preliminary Scientific in Physics and Chemistry, and was subsequently offered a scholarship of £40 per annum at Charing Cross Hospital.

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In the Matriculation Examination, Miss Ashworth, Messrs. Baldwin, Pitman, Gordon, Slade passed in the First Division, and Miss Platt, Messrs. Collins, Cook, and Fletcher passed in the Second Division.

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Heartly congratulations to Mr. R. H. Travers on receiving his commission in the Railway Pioneer Regiment, South Africa. Lieutenant Travers worked for some time at Chemistry and Metallurgy in this College, and some of our readers will, doubtless, remember his good qualities.

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In each of the former numbers of the Magazine we have been able to announce the publication of original work by members of the Staff. It is much to be desired that no term shall pass without this College having contributed, in some degree, to the advancement of human knowledge. Failing this, one of the chief ideals of a University College will remain unrealised. We are pleased to record the appearance, in the current number of the Journal of the Chemical Society, of a paper by Professor Boyd entitled "Action of the Chlorides of Phosphorus on Aromatic Ethers of Glycerol—Diaryloxyisopropylphosphorous Acids." It records the results of research carried on in the chemical laboratory last session, and describes several new compounds, the names of which even a Welshman would find difficult.

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Amongst the new departures of the present term are the "Hartley College Extension Lectures," which have been commenced with a course on Early English History by Prof. Hearnshaw. After each lecture a conversation class has been held. The lectures are intended to meet the needs of those persons who, although otherwise engaged during the day, wish to devote a portion of their leisure to the systematic study of some subject. They are similar to the University Extension Lectures carried on under the auspices of the older universities.

The local King Alfred Commemoration, in which the College has taken a leading part, has terminated most happily. The proceedings have aroused a considerable amount of interest and enthusiasm, especially amongst the younger generation. Financially the venture succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations of its promoters. The balance of over £20 will be handed over for the most part to certain charities. The Committee has decided to present to Professor Hearnshaw and Mr. Hollis a fac simile of the famous Alfred Jewel, as some recognition of their arduous labours in organising the Celebration.

If the prosperity of the pre-existing clubs and societies and the number of new ones lately formed is a safe criterion to decide by, there would seem to be ample evidence of the vitality of the corporate life of the College at the present time. The Old Students' Association, the Women Students' Hockey Club, a Reading Circle, and an Orchestral Society have been recently formed, and have each made a successful start.

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We note with peculiar pleasure the formation of the first of these new societies. A desire to have a reunion of old students at least once a year inspired its founders, who saw that by its instrumentality it would be easier for former students to keep in touch with each other and with the College.

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As a further means to this end, the Committee has decided to supply the Magazine to all its members. The first reunion will be held next Easter, and any further details may be obtained on application to the Secretaries, Mr. W. C. Myland or Mr. E. Baldwin. We trust that this Society has a great future before it.

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The Women Students have been displaying more energy this term, and it is very satisfactory to learn that a Hockey Club has been started. If the practice games are well attended, there is no reason why rapid progress should not be made; in fact, some of the players are already developing remarkable powers of hitting—sometimes the ball, sometimes the turf. Hockey is becoming more and more popular as a lady's pastime every year, and—*pace* Prof. Hearnshaw—is a most excellent and suitable game for them.

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The Orchestral Society referred to was formed at a meeting on November 7th of those interested. Officers were elected, and about thirty-five members have joined. Weekly practices are being held, under the direction of Miss A. Norris, with a view to a concert in January on behalf of the Athletic Union. More players are wanted, and particulars can be obtained from the Secretary, Mr. A. L. Kiddle.

A perusal of the reports from the different Clubs and Societies seems to indicate that they are almost all enjoying a period of unexampled prosperity. The Secretaries vie with one another in reporting record attendances and the Treasurers in announcing satisfactory balance-sheets, with the important exception of that august body, the Athletic Union, which has not yet emerged from a state of financial imbecility. May its escape be speedy and permanent!

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The report of the Cricket Club calls for particular mention. The past season has clearly been a most successful one, in marked contrast to its predecessors. The Secretary's account naturally does not show how much of the credit is due to his own splendid work on behalf of the club. He worked ceaselessly and unremittingly, and displayed much tact and judgment in the discharge of his duties.

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Reverting to the question of the Athletic Union, we would call the readers' special attention to the letter from "W. B. Z." in another column, and to the suggestion made therein. The whole matter is so important that further correspondence is desirable, and we hope to return to the subject in a future number. In the meantime the publication of a series of brief articles descriptive of the working of the Clubs in other Colleges will be arranged for.

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The Football team is showing improved form. The Club has secured a ground for the season, and a good programme has been arranged. There is every prospect that the Committee will be able to meet all expenses without any assistance from the Athletic Union. A similar effort will doubtless be made by other clubs.

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The Engineering Society continues to grow and to prosper. It is gradually extending its influence and usefulness, its operations being by no means confined to the College. Several Engineers well-known in the neighbourhood have joined the Society, attend its meetings, read papers, and take part in the discussions. The Committee have fixed on January 25th as the date of the Annual Meeting and Conversazione.

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We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of Magazines from the University Colleges of Nottingham, Sheffield, and Aberystwyth, the Durham College of Science, and the Royal College of Science.

## THE COLLEGE.

Our Alma Mater : through a mist of years  
 In time to come we'll turn our gaze to thee.  
 Each far from each, but yet the hearts of all  
 Turn to that centre, where we fain would be—

The College.

No cup we fill, nor noisy revels hold  
 Our deeds, not words, shall better show thy fame,  
 Deeds that shall show old Hartley's worthiness,  
 Deeds that shall add fresh honour to its name—

The College.

Whether in village, or in busy town,  
 Whate'er our sphere, however great or small,  
 We shall be one in looking back on thee,  
 On thee, the common mother of us all—

The College.

POETARUM MINIMUS.

### In Memoriam : George Young Worrall.

During the past vacation the career of one of the most promising of the former students of this College was brought to a close. There is something singularly pathetic in having to chronicle the death of George Worrall in the pages of this Magazine ; for it is only a few months ago that the Editor was promised a contribution from his pen, and he was, indeed, engaged in putting down some of his impressions of London Hospital life at the very time that he was attacked by his fatal illness.

George Worrall entered the Hartley College in 1896, and during the four years which followed he passed with marked distinction through the classes in the Department of Science. In the summer of 1900 he obtained a valuable scholarship at St. Thomas' Hospital, and last Session he had commenced the study of medicine there.

George Worrall was a student of whom his Alma Mater had every reason to be proud. He was possessed not only of high ability, but also of those qualities of perseverance and thoroughness which always carry a man far. He was, moreover, by no means narrow in his conception of the scope and possibilities of a student's life. For, in addition to much hard work in the class-room and laboratory, he found time to take a leading part in the meetings of the Debating Society and in the general social life of the College. Indeed, speaking from a student's point of view, it may be said that he was one of the pioneers of University College ideas in Southampton. To the present writer, who for several years was somewhat intimately associated with him, his death has been a source of very sincere regret

D. R. B

## DR. S. W. RICHARDSON.

**D**R. RICHARDSON, whose portrait forms the Supplement to this number of our Magazine, was intended in the first place for the medical profession. With this in view he passed, at the age of fifteen, the Entrance Examination at Glasgow University, and became afterwards a pupil with an uncle who was a medical man. But the fates did not destine him for a doctor in the medical sense. Circumstances closed for him this career and the near prospect of entering a University, and left him free—or compelled him—to make his own way in life. So at this point for the first time he entered upon the flowery paths of an instructor of youth. For a short time form master at a grammar school, later for three years he was on the staff of Tollington Park School, a large middle-class day school of four hundred boys. While at this school, pursuing a course of study for the Inter. B.Sc. Examination at London University, he met Dr. Stewart. Next he obtained the Senior Scholarship at the Entrance Examination of the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, in September, 1892. Two years later he took the first place in first-class honours in Physics at the B.Sc. Examination. His work at this examination made considerable impression on Professor J. J. Thomson, one of the Examiners, who offered him the post of Assistant Demonstrator in the Cavendish Laboratory at Cambridge, a post which he held for a term, going back to Aberystwyth on Prof. Thomson's advice to qualify by further residence for the 1851 Research Scholarship of £150 per annum. To this Scholarship he was elected by the practically unanimous vote of the Senate at Aberystwyth, and subsequently spent two years as a Research Student of Trinity College, Cambridge, in the Cavendish Laboratory investigating the magnetic properties of certain steels. This subject has a special importance in recent years on account of its technical application, and a grant was awarded by the Royal Society to aid in carrying on the investigation. On his original work he wrote a thesis, which was adjudged to be worthy of distinction as a record of original research, and qualified him for the degree of B.A. On leaving Trinity College he was appointed Lecturer in Physics and Mathematics at University College, Nottingham. At this College he may be said to have served his apprenticeship to his later more responsible work in pushing forward the development of the Hartley College, for the University College at Nottingham is very like our own institution, but on a larger scale. It possesses two thousand students, of whom approximately four hundred are in the day classes working in departments similar to our own. Shortly after reaching Nottingham a thesis em-



bodily his researches was presented to London University, on account of which he received D.Sc. His original work was continued at Nottingham, partly independently and partly in conjunction with two Senior Students. Accounts of this work appeared in two papers in the "Philosophical Magazine" of last session. His work as Principal of the Hartley College is well known to our readers. We hope in the near future to see still further accounts of research, and note in this connexion the Principal's opinion that all students of sufficient ability should include original investigation in their course of work at College.

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### MESSAGES THROUGH SPACE.

THE aim of Dr. Richardson's lecture was to illustrate, experimentally, some of the most important facts connected with Röntgen waves, light waves, and electric waves, which are all waves propagated through the ether, and must, therefore, be different manifestations of the same phenomenon—that of wave-motion. The first method of transmitting a message through space that suggests itself is that of "Wireless Telegraphy." This is not, however, the only means by which messages can be sent through space, nor is it the most wonderful. We are apt to overlook similar phenomena of a more startling character—for example, the warmth received from the sun and the light from the stars. Some of the latter are so distant that the luminous messages take about 1,000 years to reach us; hence, a message despatched from the Earth to one of these stars announcing King Alfred's death would have arrived there in the middle of our own millenary celebrations.

Again, we are able to gather valuable knowledge of the constitution of matter from astronomical observations. This knowledge suggests to us that all those bodies called elements are really compounds, and, in fact, that there is only one element. What a time is in store for the student of the future, who will only have to study one element instead of the present large number!

It is far more wonderful for the sun to send his waves through 93,000,000 miles than for Marconi to send an electric wave 80 miles. In both cases the messages are conveyed to us by means of waves through the ether, a something, a medium, supposed to fill all space.

The nature of wave-motion was then clearly illustrated by various experiments. It was shown, firstly, how a vibrating

body can set up waves in water, and that these waves may have different lengths ; secondly, that waves may be set up in the ether, and that these waves may be of different lengths ; thirdly, that some light is *invisible*, and that Röntgen and electric waves are *invisible*.

Finally, Röntgen waves, light waves, and electric waves are all ether waves, but differ in the length of the wave.

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### STUDENT LIFE IN JENA.

" And in Jena is life jolly,  
 And in Jena is life gay ;  
 I myself have also been there,  
 Plain as print to read have seen there,  
 Full of fun our five years slip away."

—*Students' Song.*

An English student, leaving the narrow sphere of his native island, and hurried by a rapid and eventful journey on to the neighbouring continent, finds considerable difficulty in adjusting himself to his new surroundings. If he possess that "many-sided interest" which Herbart maintains to be one of the great ends of education, the task is thereby rendered the more difficult. Things new and strange, interesting though often unpleasant, claim his attention at every turn. Now it is the language, foreign alike to eye and ear, or the picturesque dress, which in some districts varies from village to village ; now the laborious occupations of women, or the old-time agricultural methods and implements ; now a world-famed cathedral, or the common use of dog traction. The rapid inrush of ideas and consequent birth of conflicting interests cause the first few days or weeks to pass in a bewildering whirl of confused experiences. Wishing to see all, the traveller often ends by seeing nothing well. For some time his mental life seems to be largely fortuitous, especially if his restless ambition leads him to move from place to place. Later, however, experience and reflexion beget discretion ; he reduces the confused mass of new ideas and conceptions to order, compares, adjusts, and tests them by renewed observation. Finally he is able to formulate more definite opinions, and decide what attitude to adopt towards his new surroundings. Arrived at this point after three months' sojourn in Germany, I find it somewhat difficult to know what not to describe—things domestic and social, educational and national, all clamour for a place, but the limits of time and space forbid.

Writing, however, as a student to students, I may safely take up the subject of University life in Jena—Jena famed for its poets, philosophers, pedagogues, and preachers! I was turned adrift in this ancient town at about six o'clock one Sunday morning, after three days' travelling, and proceeded at once to wander through the old squares and narrow, ill-paved streets, many of which are not more liberally planned than the Canal-walk. Then followed three weeks filled in with seven o'clock morning lectures, evening excursions, whole-day trips—a delightful time, but not University life, though we were 250 students drawn from all quarters of the globe. (A full description of this holiday course will be found in "The Practical Teacher.") After six weeks' absence in Leipzig and Dresden, I returned to await the opening of the winter semester (half-year). Jena is a place of sharp contrasts. Situated in a deep, narrow valley on a bend in the Saal, it is surrounded by pine-clad chalk hills and very high plateaux, whose bold crests and steep slopes overlook the town. The kernel of the town is of the 14th and 15th century, ancient, ugly, interesting, inconvenient, but clean. Once defended by walls, towers, and broad ditches, it has lost all but three towers. The ditch has been levelled, and a fine promenade, with bronze and marble busts of professors, takes its place on one side; wide streets on the others. Around this old portion centres almost all the historical and biographical interest of Jena. One sees almost innumerable tablets on the houses bearing the names of celebrated men who have lived there, as "Here lived Schiller, 1795—1798." Germany certainly knows how to keep alive the memory of her great men. In yon old castle lived Goethe, and wrote "Hermann and Dorothea." Opposite stands "The Bear," where stayed "Dr. Martin Luther," 1522, and Prince Bismarck, 1892. In this house Schiller gave his first lecture in history; the students had not only filled his room, but ante-room and staircase. At this stone table he and Goethe loved to take coffee and discuss matters of literary and philosophical interest. Here also Schiller wrote his "Wallenstein," and in yonder inn Goethe his "Erlkönig." From this lofty crag in the side of a huge cliff Luther preached to the thousands gathered on the opposite side of the narrow valley. On the plateau above some 200,000 men struggled for a victory which eventually fell to Napoleon. Around stand the grim ruins of mediæval strongholds.

But where is the old University? Since 1548 it has played an important part in the history not only of Jena, but of Saxe-Weimar and Germany. Its founder's bulky statue stands in the middle of the market-place, and on Foundation Day receives the grateful offerings of hundreds of students, who

empty their beer glasses over it as they career wildly and unsteadily around it in festive dance. The old buildings lie in the four quarters of the town, are approached through courtyards and narrow streets, are plain and uninteresting—merely class-rooms. But here, again, is a strong contrast. While the mere library and philosophical men haunt the old class-rooms and dim passages, the science students glory in lordly buildings, erected and fitted in generous style. They lie far apart in all parts of the new town. Each branch has its separate building—hence the Academical 15 mins. interval before each lecture is both welcome and necessary.

Jena has been and still is famous for its professors. A hundred years ago Herbart was a student here, under the philosopher Fichte. Schiller attracted students by hundreds at about the same time, but never, perhaps, was there a greater array of prominent men than now. In Medicine, Binswanger, the expert in mental diseases and head of the Asylum (it is said); and in Inorganic Chemistry, Knorr; in Philosophy, Eucken and Rein, the Pedagogue; in Theology, Baentsch. But even these are as human as most men, and one passes them in the street without the slightest suspicion of the presence of a mind and spirit the fame of which has circled the world. The Professors—there are more than a hundred—wear no gowns or other outward sign of their positions, but they cling to high sounding titles. A famous Professor is made a "Councillor" or a Privy Councillor, etc., and terms of address are cumbered with strings of titles, to omit all of which were a great slight. Mr. Director Professor Dr. Rein sounds queer to us, and, in truth, all three titles are rarely used at once, generally the last two only. Mrs. Councillor Professor Dr. Miller or Miss Professor Licentiate Thon, etc., are also possible. These lady members of the family are very jealous of the titles which they share. The style of lecturing is peculiar—notes are very rarely used. Professors generally seem very energetic. They hurry to the desk, speak rapidly and continuously—exhibiting, of course, various peculiarities of manner—then suddenly stop and hurry forth, or they continue and gradually sidle down to the door and dart out. There is considerable unevenness in disposal of professors. Ten Theological Professors have twenty students, and in Law it is very similar. The students, numbering about 800, lead a very different life from those in most English Universities. The two most striking features of student life here are the almost unlimited freedom which they enjoy and the way in which they enjoy it. They wear no gowns, pass no Matriculation exam.—that was done before leaving school—they pay small fees, and generally attend few classes.

A student matriculates by paying an entrance fee and shaking hands with the Prorector. He stays three, four, or five years, and takes an exam. at the end for his degree. During this time he must be attending at least one course of lectures, and that may involve from one to five, but generally three lectures a week. That means he must enter his name for one such course, and then please himself. There is again great freedom in choice of subject and of Professor. During the first two weeks a student can attend any lectures he chooses. Thus I was enabled to hear both Haeckel and Binswanger. In this way one can get an idea of the methods of treatment adopted and of the style of different Professors. To qualify for a degree one must choose at least three subjects. Thus the student is left almost entirely to himself—his own character determines whether he sinks or swims—it is a striking case of the survival of the fittest. Considering the severe discipline of the schools from which the student comes, it is questionable whether this sudden change, in the face of many distractions, be not a little unfair.

In the student life one sees the greatest extremes. No one reads harder than an earnest German student; no one can drink more beer, waste more time and money, and fight more duels than those who give themselves up entirely to "social culture." There are many, of course, who combine the two, and not altogether unsuccessfully. In many cases the first year or two of student life is largely devoted to seeing student life. To further this great end there are excellent organisations in Jena. The Student Clubs are among the finest buildings in the town—wealthy and well managed. The members wear a cap and breast ribbon of the club colours; they practise and prepare to fight members of other similar clubs; they frequent one particular hotel, dining and drinking there; they help one another into and out of difficulties. Such are the "Normans," "Teutons," "Arminians," etc., etc. Such students generally keep company with some huge dog, or small but plucky terrier, which have a leaning towards duelling equal to that of their masters. Duels are the little amusements of the morning which help to enliven the dull days of winter. They are not generally dangerous, the chief aim being to slash the other's cheeks, but occasionally an ear or nose is lost, and more rarely an eye. Some can reckon their scars in two figures, and with all it is a grand day when they can stroll forth with their face in bandages. But this is not their sole if staple amusement. Any ideas, brilliant or otherwise, are carried out with great enthusiasm. A few days ago I met a large waggon decorated with flags and full of excited students. In the middle was a long table. A large cask stood tapped at one end. Students

were seated along each side, drinking and singing. Thus they drive through the town, and often into the country. A fortnight ago the "Arminians" determined to uphold the honour of their country in a worthy manner. Obtaining a brass band, a two-horse trolley, and necessary costumes they organised a procession. Three soldiers, in green and khaki, a man with a monocle, and a portly grey-bearded king rode on the vehicle. About 50 students paraded behind. The monocle bearer, tall and scowling, probably represented Mr. Chamberlain, but, rather inconsistently, from a high gibbet was suspended a suit of old clothes labelled "Chamberlain." Large placards bore the famous words over which as much money and mental and physical energy have been spent in Germany as would have sufficed to send 1,000 suits of clothes to the Boers in Ceylon. Students scattered broadcast "shares" of the Johannesburg Gold Mining Co., which bore the text of Chamberlain's great insult. In a large, open space they halted to be photographed, every man with his beer or bottle in one hand and eloquent protest in the other. Certainly Mr. Chamberlain is the best hated man on the Continent, and probably the most notorious. The name of England has become an abomination in the ears of the nations for the time being.

It must not be supposed that professors entirely eschew this social life of the students, which to some of them in their student days was very dear. There are occasions on which professors and students meet in a large room in one of the hotels and there, seated by long tables, drink their beer, make speeches, and sing songs from the students' song book. This last is indispensable in all gatherings. Nay, further, the criticism of the week's lesson is regularly held in this way on Thursday evening. From two to three hours are given up to keen discussion, and then the song books are distributed and festivities begin. No one sings more good-humoredly and lustily than the universally respected and beloved Prof. Rein. As this is the evening and time appointed for the weekly gathering I must not fail to be in my place, and will therefore lay aside my pen to take up note-book and pencil.

H. E. PIGGOTT.

## THE ISLAND OF JERSEY.

BY MISS D. VENTHAM, B.A.

AT the present time the largest island of the Channel group is popularly known as the place where the potatoes grow, where the coast scenery is perfect, where cabbages grow on stalks six feet high, and where retired military men coming from India may find a kind of Valhalla—a semi-tropical climate and exemption from paying income-tax. The island of Jersey has become such a favourite holiday resort that it seems admissible to give a little description of this place, whose climate is not altogether unlike that of the valley

“Where falls not hail, or rain, or any snow,  
Nor ever wind blows loudly.”

Victor Hugo, who lived in Jersey for some time, spoke of the Channel Islands as “fragments of France which have fallen into the sea and been gathered up by England,” and it is generally believed that they once formed part of the mainland, or were, at any rate, only separated by a narrow channel. Indeed, the story goes that in the sixth century the Jersiaise were commanded to keep in repair a plank which spanned a little stream so that the Archdeacon of S. Michael might cross in safety when he came to visit his flock.

When one considers its limited area (about 40 square miles), it seems remarkable what a contrast of scenery the island affords. In the north it rises rugged and steep, with towering cliffs of granite and rocky caverns where the sea dashes and thunders as noisily as on the western coast of Cornwall. The northern part of the island is inclined to be barren save for the heath and furze which cover the hills; but as one turns to the south it presents a more fertile and tropical appearance. There are no delightful woods and streams as in England; the trees look dwarfed, and low stone walls usually take the place of hedges; but parks and meadows, gardens and orchards abound, and above all, the potato fields, where during the summer months multitudes of quaintly clad French peasants are to be seen gathering in the great harvest of Jersey. All round the island the coast is hollowed out in a series of bays differing in character—some shut in by dangerous rocks, others open, with wide stretches of sand and having in the background little hills covered with trees and meadows. These latter are said by some people to be like the bays of Italy, partly, no doubt, on account of the beautiful blue colour of the water.

Of the early history of Jersey nothing certain is known, but the discovery of numerous Celtic remains and of ancient coins helps to throw some light on the subject. The Druidical monu-

ments, of which there are many, are called in the native dialect "poquelayes," "poque" meaning a mound and "layes" stones or rock.

Moreover, it is not likely that the Romans, when they established their rule over Western Europe, left unnoticed this fertile land lying so close to the shores of Gaul. The natives proudly assert that the great Julius himself visited it, and called it *Cæsarea*, a name of which they say the modern one is a corruption, and which they use on every possible occasion, whether they wish to find a name for a dramatic society or for tea-gardens.

It is said that from *Cæsar's* time until the middle of the sixth century Jersey was ravaged by Saxon pirates. Then Christianity was introduced, first by St. Sampson, afterwards by St. Helerius, who, crossing from Brittany, founded a monastery on a rocky islet in St. Helier's Bay.

The legend of St. Helerius is briefly this:—Dedicated by his parents to the service of Heaven he was brought up as a hermit, and was sent to preach Christianity in Jersey, where, in addition to his many good works, he taught the people, by precept and example, to mortify the flesh. His powers of endurance and self-restraint were very great. It is recorded of him that "He dug two holes knee-deep, which, having filled with water, he stood in until he was frozen. He guarded himself from falling backwards by a stout nail opposite each shoulder-blade, fixed in a board at his back. A set of awls placed on a platform in front of him prevented his falling forwards. Under such penance did he remain for five years." He must have had a very uncomfortable time.

Then there came to these regions Northmen—bold, bad marauders of the sea—who laughed to scorn the exhortations of the good man, and slew him. But the wind rising in the night dashed their ships upon the dreadful rocks, and so the saint was avenged.

Later on the island was annexed to the diocese of Coutances, and it is at the present time a deanery in the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Winchester. Although the Channel Islands, having been ceded to Rollo of Normandy, naturally became attached to England when Duke William successfully invaded that country, yet it was not until the time of Henry II. that they were formally and permanently united. The French, who long coveted Jersey, made many fierce but fruitless attacks on it in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, one of these being led by the famous Constable of France, Bertrand du Guesclin.

During the Civil Wars Jersey was divided in feeling, but Elizabeth Castle (which stands on an island in St. Helier's Bay, and was founded by Raleigh when Governor) was one of the last fortresses to hold out for the Stuart cause.



Again, in 1781, the French came over, intending to appropriate the island, and again they failed, being overcome in the "Battle of Jersey." From this time the people have lived in peace and prosperity.

The officially recognised language is Norman-French, or, more correctly, Anglo-Norman. We are told that the native patois is slowly dying out, but one has only to lose one's way in the country (as the cyclist without a road-map invariably does sooner or later in this maze of lanes) to find that it is still extant. You ask the way of one of a group of peasants at work in a very leisurely fashion in a potato field, and you probably make trial of your best French. He gazes solemnly at you for a minute or two, bows, and shakes his head. You try English, but evidently he does not understand. In desperation you point to the various lanes—"Rozel?" you ask, or "Gorey?" with as much "interrogation" as possible. At this he summons his confrères, and they hold a long discussion in their own tongue, during which you usually choose the best road and make off.

The Jersey peasants are very much like those of Normandy, who come over in such vast numbers for the potato season. The men wear the "blouse" and nondescript hat, the women dark woollen dresses with very short skirts, big boots or sabots, and stiff white caps.

The island enjoys a mild form of "home rule," being governed by a little Parliament of its own, known as the "States," in which the optional use of English is now allowed. All questions of legislature are discussed here, and, if adopted, must be approved by the Sovereign in Council before becoming law. The Royal Court of Jersey is the judicial body, and preserves many curious and interesting customs which are remnants of feudalism. The island is divided into twelve parishes, each possessing an ancient parish church and being presided over by the the rector and a "connétable," or Mayor.

St. Helier is the chief town—indeed the only town worthy of the name. The streets have a decidedly foreign appearance—narrow, irregular, and paved with granite. There is a fine harbour, a public library, and all the advantages of—let us say, Southampton, omitting the Hartley College and the electric trams.

But if we have no such luxuries as electric trams, there are, at any rate, the Jersey railways—two in number, and each about six miles long. The carriages are rather small, but open all the way through, and, for the most part, arranged in corridor fashion, with a platform at each end. The somewhat diminutive engine, bearing the name *Cæsarea* (*ça va sans dire*), pants and lurches along in a fashion peculiar to itself, at the rate of eight miles an hour or thereabouts—ten miles an hour being regarded as quite a magnificent speed.

The Town Church, as the parish church of St. Helier is called, though the most modern of the parish churches in the island, is fairly ancient, having been built about the year 1341. There are usually two services held here on Sunday in English and two in French. Some such arrangement as regards language has to be made in many of the churches, where opinions differ when it comes to the question as to which language is really the "vulgar tongue."

The Royal Square must be regarded as the most important place in the town, since it contains the three chief civic buildings—the Salle des Etats, or Jersey House of Parliament, the Cohné Royale, where the courts, civil and criminal, are held, and the Bibliotheque Publique. In the Court-house are to be seen a few fine paintings and a silver mace, which was presented to the Bailiff and Jurats of Jersey by Charles II, in memory of his having twice found a refuge in the island before his "joyful restoration."

The Library was originally founded by Philip Falle, the historian of Jersey, and chaplain to King William III. At present it contains about thirteen thousand volumes, many of which appear to be rare and valuable works, especially those dealing with theology. As might be expected, there is a large preponderance of French authors, and the students of Latin or Greek who desire a "crib" must perforce content himself (or herself) with a very flowery specimen of the Gallic tongue, philosophically reflecting that it might be worse.

On a hill to the north of the town is the Maison St. Louis, the headquarters of the Jesuits in Jersey, purchased by the Fathers on their expulsion from France. The only thing I have been able to find out about these gentlemen is that they are not allowed to loiter in the streets or to look at the women whom they meet, but must pass by on the other side with eyes cast down—"ad Dei maiorem gloriam." There is a story that on Thursdays they are permitted to behold Vanity, but whether this be true I do not know.

The latest invasion of Jersey by the Carmelites is causing a good deal of discontent and anxiety among the islanders, for it is feared that they will buy up and occupy all the fine old manors. This would, of course, be a very bad thing for Jersey, because, although they are exceedingly rich, they would shut themselves up and lead such secluded lives that trade would be greatly injured. Even now "the States" are sitting in solemn conclave discussing the matter, and losing their tempers, as Jerseymen are rather apt to do—though they are, of course, most charming people, a "delicious blend," so to speak, of the good qualities of the Englishman and the Frenchman. To the Jerseyman no place in

all the world is worthy to be compared with his native island—no skies are so sunny as hers, no scenery so grand, no lands so fertile, no waters so blue. He is never weary of extolling her beauties or of relating the stories and legends which are attached to every old manor house and tower, to every cliff and bay and rocky cavern. He will tell you that the "Havredes Pas," just outside the town, is so called because, according to tradition, the Virgin left her footprints on the rocks. At Samares there are Druidical remains, and the "Rocbert" or "Witches' Stone," where at the time of full-moon those who had sold themselves to the powers of darkness danced at nightfall, and where a certain "Madeline" with golden hair rescued her lover from the evil one by bearing a cross into the midst of a "circle of old and withered hags with demon claws and eyes of flaming fire who whirled around him in a maddening dance." Jersey was one of the last places where the laws against witchcraft became obsolete. Farther to the east is the Castle of Mont Orgueil, said to have been founded by Julius Cæsar, and for three years the prison-house of the Puritan Prynne. Again, to the west we find the Hongue Hambye or Prince's Tower, where one can view the whole island and the coast of France. The story runs that the Lord of Hambye came to Jersey to kill a cruel serpent who had long been troubling the islanders. But he was himself killed by his treacherous servant. "Wherefore his lady erected in this same island of Jersey a monument to his memory, named the Hongue Hambye." The old church of S. Brelade was to have been built on western side of the bay, but no sooner had the materials been placed than they were transported by an unseen hand to the very spot, on the opposite side, where the building now stands. Of such stories as these the name is legion.

The island is certainly "an ideal place for a summer holiday," and a place which English folks would do well to visit before going abroad. To be sure, the Channel is sometimes "choppy," and occasionally the passage has "some litel payne that maykes frayle fleshe to fear the bitter wayve," but this is seldom the case through the summer months. It is early yet to think of next year's holiday, and a far cry to July or August, but it would be gratifying to think that those who are kind enough to read these few lines would at any rate give the idea of a visit to Jersey the honour of their consideration.

## RECENT DISCOVERIES IN THE COLLEGE.

[Fragments of manuscript of a tragedy, found in the Library, supposed from internal evidence to have been written by an eminent Irish orator of the post-Renaissance period, who also spent some time "in gentle dalliance with the Muse."]

SCENE: *Workshop or laboratory, wherein are discovered many new jungled engines and profane devices; present also four young men of ingenious but wearied countenances, with small pieces of iron in their toil-smirched hands.*

1st Student: To rub or not to rub?

That's not the question—for rub we must.

The question rather is—Why do we rub?

Alas! we cannot tell.

To labour thus and find naught—that's a rub

Which makes us still to suffer in the lab.

In silence—almost—jibes and jeers from those

Who cannot see the beauty of research.

[*Here is a note in the margin initialled E. J. F., who is supposed to have been a friend of the dramatist and to have played a subordinate part in the tragedy—"Quaerenti derisori scientiam ipsa se abscondit sed studioso fit obviam"*]

(*They sing*): We alone in the College

Seek advancement of knowledge.

2nd Student: What shall we find by rubs and scrapes?

Some secret hitherto unknown to science?

E'en so, we shall.

(*They sing*): For we be four bold Engineers

Who "in the College have no  
peers."

The poet, we think,

Must mean when he sings

I—s, D—y, and P—k,

P—k, H—s, and I—gs.

3rd Student: And so we rub and look, and look and rub,

And for the rest we trust in Providence.

\* \* \* \*

(*Here is a hiatus in the manuscript, but three weeks are understood to elapse.*)

(*Enter singing four Students*)

Omnes: Our labour and trouble our joy quite o'ermatches,

We have found in the iron some quite distinct  
scratches.

(*They embrace one another, and weep tears of joy.*)

C. R. C.

## OUR TRIP TO WINCHESTER.

IT was during last term that someone proposed that a trip should be made to Winchester. Why such a proposition was made nobody knows, but the apparent object was to view the historic spots with which Winchester abounds, and especially those made famous by King Alfred, who, by the way, shuffled off this mortal coil some 1,000 years ago. Why the aforementioned personage is not allowed "Requiescere in pace" is quite another question, which is not for us to discuss here. Anyhow, when I received information of the trip, I immediately put down my name as being one of those likely to make the voyage. Now I must say, at this stage, that I really had no idea that the male sex were to be so poorly represented at our little outing. However, I was called to my senses when our learned Professor of History asked me if I would kindly see after the tickets, which business, it may be remarked, was the most important item in the whole affair. But worse was to follow. When, arrayed in my most becoming costume, I arrived at the railway terminus on that eventful Wednesday afternoon, I was surprised to find myself the only Englishman (with the emphasis on the "man") in the party—just one among so many. To make the best of a bad situation, I therefore got my young charges in the carriage, tipped a passing porter to put "engaged" on the window, and then, with a last look round to see that all was right, I took my seat among my fair companions (I may here say that at our first stopping place an ignorant guard relieved the window of its decoration, despite my protestations that I would report him to the Railway Company, &c.). To proceed, the outward voyage was not so bad after all, and we arrived at Winchester all too soon. At once a bee-line was made to the Cathedral, during which time I had to rebuke an unruly student for winking at a passing policeman. When at last we reached the sacred edifice, I did not at once catch sight of our learned professor, and, needless to say, to my inward self I began to express sundry maledictions on mankind in general and on Professor Hearnshaw in particular. However, in the nick of time, he made a welcome appearance, and, after getting together my scattered flock, the visit proper began. Of course, it is too long ago now to tell you what we saw. And, besides, at that precise moment I had too much on my mind to think of mere historical facts which may or may not have been true. At this point I may say that on arriving at the Cathedral we were joined by a band of cyclists, among whom, happily, there were a few more men. Thank goodness! The responsibility was getting almost too heavy for one poor being alone. Well,



as I was saying, we trotted round and saw the graves of almost everybody of note since the deluge. An old gentleman went round with us to point out the various items of interest, and some of his explanations were so vivid that I had my own private opinion as to his ultimate destination when he finally took his leave of this world. Of course, for the time being, I had to assume my most severe countenance and gaze with critical eyes on lumps of old brick and pieces of broken glass. However, the hours rapidly glided by, and before long we began to think of the inner-man and the inner-woman. So with a last "I think we are all agreed, etc.," I regathered my flock, and, with the aid of our esteemed Professor, successfully piloted it to the house of one of our lady students, where we were kindly provided with a sumptuous repast. Oh! that tea; I dream of it yet. Now, I must say that while we were indulging our little fancies in the way of strawberries and cream and other succulent comestibles, a regular deluge of rain set in, and my conscience began to be troubled as to how I was to get my flock to the station. You know, it's not very nice having a score and half of girls round you, without cloaks, when one is unable to walk five yards without getting completely drenched. However, the Professor again came to my rescue, and procured three carts, in which we made the first part of the journey homewards—or, rather, Southamptonwards. Once at the station, it was all plain sailing, and ere long we were on the 7.54 for the Docks. I might say, too, that our cycling corps were compelled to abandon their ride home, on account of the inclement weather, and had perforce to take their seats beside us. So Southampton was reached, and then as I was getting tired of being ordered about—my feelings being like those of the Autocrat of the Breakfast Table, when he wrote—

"Fain would I vole to some umbrageous clump,

Depart—be off—excede—evade—erump."

I did as he would fain have done, and as I am going to do now, and found rest from my labours.

E. B.

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### THE ENGINEERING SOCIETY.

**T**HE Hartley College Engineering Society has reached an important point in its history, viz., the commencement of its second year of existence.

The first meeting of the members took the form of a visit to the enormous gas tank which is in course of construction at Northam. This tank will hold as much gas as all three of the existing holders, and so will rank as one of the largest in England. As it is hoped that a paper on this tank may be

presented to the Society, no more need be said now, but that the visitors were conducted by Mr. O. Deacon, an old student of the College and a member of the Society.

The first meeting proper took place on the same evening, Saturday, October 12th, at 7 p.m. Professor Eustice took the chair. The proceedings were of a purely business nature. The Secretary, Mr. A. Clarke, presented his report of the session's work. The chief points of general interest were as follows:—Eleven ordinary meetings have been held with an average attendance of twenty-three, while visits have been paid to a large number of places, of engineering interest in the district, numbering twenty in all. Also to Bournemouth (where the members were kindly entertained by the Mayor) and Portsmouth. The total number of members at the end of the session was fifty-three, which total has since risen to sixty-four. Not less important in the eyes of the management was the report of the Treasurer (Mr. D. R. Bennett). The total receipts derived from subscriptions only amounted to £4 14s., while the total expenses came to £1 19s. 6d., leaving a comfortable balance in hand of £2 14s. 6d. This, with several subscriptions realisable, should amount to £3 10s. as a foundation for next year's work.

It should be especially noticed that this balance has been obtained from a nominal subscription of 2s. only, while honorary members (who are the chief source of income to most of our College clubs) are exempted from subscriptions.

These reports should be most gratifying to those gentlemen who founded the society, and have worked hard in bringing it to its present position as one of the largest and most influential societies in the College.

The retirement of the officers necessitates the election of new men, and at the same time gave the meeting a chance to show their appreciation of the work done by the Committee and Officers. The results of the elections were as follows:—

*Vice-Presidents.*—Messrs. Coales, Brooks, Hawkins, and Killick.

*Committee.*—Messrs. Dalley, Goodall, Grapes, Russell, and Snashall, from the Day Students; Messrs. Cubbin, Dyer, Masters, Macfadyian, and Murray from the other members of the Society.

*Hon. Treasurer.*—Mr. J. F. Harris.

*Joint Hon. Secretaries.*—Messrs. A. H. Clark and D. R. Bennett.

A few matters of minor importance concluded the meeting.

The first Ordinary Meeting of the Session was held on Saturday, October 26th, at 7 p.m. Professor Eustice took

chair, and after certain business formalities, called on Mr. A. Clarke to read his paper on "Modern British Express Locomotives"

Those who had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Clarke's paper at the commencement of last session required no persuasion to come again, and from the expressions of congratulation showered on Mr. Clarke are evidently prepared to be present at his next paper.

Locomotive Engineering has been Mr. Clarke's one hobby, and consequently few are better prepared to read such a paper. The author adopted the method of considering each of our great railway companies separately, and by means of a large number of carefully prepared diagrams (all to scale) he instilled into his large audience a considerable amount of his knowledge regarding locomotives. At the conclusion of the paper, which came all too soon, the Chairman introduced to the Society W. Matthews, Esq., M. Inst. C.E., who has honoured the Society by consenting to become the Honorary President in succession to J. Lemon, Esq., J.P., M. Inst. C.E.

Mr. Matthews thanked the Society for electing him to the position of Honorary President, and then proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Clarke for his able paper. At the same time he opened a most interesting discussion thereon. Mr. Harris then seconded the proposition, which was carried by acclamation. The following gentlemen then entered into the discussion:—Messrs. Coales, Killick, Macfadyian, Dalley, Hawkins, Pink, Murray, Snashall, Rowe, and Bennett. Mr. Clarke having responded to the vote of thanks accorded to him and answered the questions put, the meeting terminated.

A fortnight later, *i.e.*, on November 9th, about twenty-four members gathered in No. 20, to hear a paper on "Arc-Lamp Mechanism" from Mr. C. Dalley. After the matters of ordinary business had been dealt with Professor Eustice vacated the chair, which was then occupied by Mr. Coales (Vice-President). Without any further delay the Chairman called on Mr. Dalley to read his paper.

The Author introduced his subject by a few remarks on the theory of the electric-arc, and then led up to the requirements in the mechanism of an arc-lamp.

The essentials having been thoroughly dealt with, Mr. Dalley then went on to the arc-lamp proper, and he here divided his subject into three classes according to the principles governing the mechanism, *viz.*, clockwork, brakewheel, and clutch. Each class was illustrated by scale drawings or examples of the manufactures of the best known firms, which method of treatment made the difficult subject more easy of comprehension.



In conclusion reference was made to one of the latest developments of scientific research, the musical arc, and also the application of the arc as a telephone transmitter and receiver. A vote of thanks to the lecturer was then proposed by Mr. S. Russell, and was seconded by Mr. Ings, and on being put to the meeting was carried by acclamation.

In the interesting discussion which ensued the following gentlemen took part:—Professor Eustice, Messrs. Killick, Clarke, Grapes, Pink, and Slade. Mr. Harris also introduced some interesting matter with respect to the Nernst lamp.

Mr. Dalley having suitably responded, the meeting was brought to a close.

DOCTOR.

### MULTUM IN PARVO.

It may be of interest to readers to know that original scientific research is being actively carried on this session. Rumour has it that there is a Research Laboratory, where the several students carry on the good work.

\* \* \*

This affords an explanation to those who may have been scared at seeing persons in apparent disguise, carrying various implements, walking through the corridors. They generally wear a most celestial look, very appropriate to their calling.

We hope to hear more of them later.

\* \* \*

The pyrotechnic display lately given by the tramcars from the wheels and rails is caused by leaves accumulating on the rails, and preventing a good electrical contact, the current having to pass through the wheels and rails on its return to the power station. The sparking is always most evident in the autumn, when the leaves are falling.

\* \* \*

The football team (unlike some teams) is reserving the good wine until last.

\* \* \*

At a meeting of the Engineering Society, held on November 9th, one of the speakers was seized with a sudden attack of hysteria whilst in the middle of a speech, but, thanks to timely assistance, he is now pronounced out of danger.

\* \* \*

Engineering Society posters betray a master hand, both in design and finish, and it can be safely said that the new secretary is following faithfully in the footsteps of his predecessor.

The Irish member in our House of Debate has *protested* that he will not apologise for his speech at the last meeting, the said speech being an apology in itself.

It is to be regretted that no steps were taken for the punishment of the first speaker for the Opposition.

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It is a *capital* joke that at the meeting convened for the purpose of deciding on a College Golgotha, of the two chief opposers one topped the poll and the other was third in the committee elected.

This, it is to be hoped, will not *capsize* the equilibrium of the committee, especially as three other members are reputed to be colour blind.

#### GENERAL NUISANCE.

#### LITERARY AND DEBATING SOCIETY.

**T**HOUGH late, the Society has at last resumed its active work. The prospects for the Session are exceedingly good. There is a balance on the right side, and with a Committee consisting of Professor Hudson (President), Mr. Fenwick (Vice-President), Mr. E. H. Alderson (Secretary), Professor Hearnshaw, Dr. Jenkins, and Messrs. Pitman, Day, Dalley, and Harris, we have nothing whatever to fear. An excellent programme has been arranged, one which will, I hope, be sufficiently varied to sustain the interest of the Students throughout the Session. In past years it has been a matter for regret that in the final meetings of the Society the active interest of Students has not been maintained at its original level. This year it is to be hoped that this failing will be remedied. The first meeting of the Society was held on November 8th. The attendance was, I believe, a record one, and the interest exhibited then gives hopes of a prosperous future. The President (Prof. Hudson) gave a short inaugural address, and then proceeded to public business. The subject before the House was "The dismissal of General Buller." Mr. Bullerwell was the first speaker, and after addressing the meeting he moved the following resolution:—"That in the opinion of this House the placing of General Buller on the retired list is both deplorable and unwarranted." The motion was seconded by Miss Platt, and the Opposition was led by Mr. Jones, seconded by Mr. Alderson. The discussion was carried on by Prof. Hearnshaw, who spoke against

the motion, and he was followed by Mr. Dalley, who "backed up his arguments behind and before" in a most amusing and interesting way, and Messrs. Paice, Harris, Bennett, and Pitman, all of whom supported the motion. On the President putting the proposition to the House, an overwhelming majority voted in the affirmative. The proceedings then terminated.

E. H. A.

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### THE CHORAL SOCIETY.

THE above society has again entered upon another session's work, and the outlook for success is exceedingly promising. Professor W. F. Masom, M.A., has been unanimously re-elected President, and a better choice it would be difficult to make. Mr. Bullerwell, one of the new members of the staff, is the Vice-President, and he combines this with the office of Treasurer. Miss E. Wilkinson fills the offices of Librarian and Registrar, while Mr. D. B. Evans is entrusted with the secretarial duties. The committee comprise the officials, with Miss E. R. Aubrey, Miss Ashworth, Miss Hopgood, and Messrs. S. H. Ings and S. Russell. Mr. George Leake, Mus. Bac., F.R.C.O., again wields the baton, and the society is to be congratulated upon securing the services of a conductor who enjoys the wide experience of Mr. Leake.

The first practice was held on Saturday, November 2nd when there was a record attendance. A few part songs were sung, and, judging by the quality of the voices, there is every indication that this session will be the most successful in the annals of the society. A discussion ensued as to the nature of the work to be attacked during the session, and it was unanimously decided to rehearse Niels W. Gade's cantata "Spring's Message."

The second practice was held on Saturday, November 9th, when there was again a splendid attendance. We were glad to see the faces of several past students of the College. Copies of the cantata having arrived, the Conductor and choristers set to work in earnest, and at the conclusion satisfaction was expressed on all hands with the progress made.

### THE FIRST "AT HOME."

THE first "At Home" this session in connection with the Choral Society was held on Wednesday, November 6th, 1901. The "elements that be" were not favourable to the success of the function, a thick fog enveloping the whole town in such a manner that pedestrians found it difficult to grope their way about. However, this did not deter about eighty from coming. What the attendance would have been if the elements had been kind it is hard to say, but the officials were well pleased with the result. The male students were exceedingly attentive to the wants of the fair sex, and displayed great energy in disposing of the delicacies which were arrayed on the trays. The members of the Tea Committee, viz., Miss E. R. Aubrey, B.A., Miss Bennett, Miss Hopgood, and Miss Ashworth, worked assiduously towards the success of the "At Home," and they deserve the best thanks for their labour.

Prof. Masom, who presided, delivered an interesting speech, in the course of which he dwelt on the past work of the society and its future prospects. He also dwelt largely on "Music," and its effect on the passions.

The programme which followed revealed considerable talent on the part of some new students. The following contributed:—Misses Ash, Burden, Norris, Swaine, Walden, and Messrs. Jones and Denton..

### THE SECRETARY.

### THE READING CIRCLE.

A MEETING of Old Students of the Normal Department resident in the neighbourhood, was held in the College on October 6th, Dr. Richardson presiding. Professor Chapple explained that the meeting had been called to discuss what means were available to enable past students to retain a connection with the College. Professor Hearnshaw, who was present, explained the idea of a Reading Circle, and suggested that such a circle might be started in connection with the National Home Reading Union. On the invitation of Dr. Richardson, the old students were asked to meet again on October 16th. At this meeting Dr. Richardson presided, and, in addition to the old students, there were present Mr. T. G. Rooper, H.M.I., Professors Chapple and Masom. Circulars from the National Home Reading Union were considered, and, after much discussion, it was decided to study "Browning," under the leadership of Professor Masom.

The first meeting of the circle was held on October 22nd, when Professor Masom gave an introduction to the course, and explained the manner in which he would conduct the circle. The poems "Pheidippides," "The Lost Leader," "The Italian in England," and "An Epistle" were selected for study at the next meeting.

The second meeting was held on November 12th. Professor Mason began by giving a historical introduction to "Pheidippides," followed by an excellent paraphrase of the poem. The meeting was then thrown open for discussion. After the poem had been read aloud by the members, several questions were asked and answers given on some of the obscure passages. The study of this poem was concluded by a discussion of its metre. "The Lost Leader" was then read aloud, and various opinions were expressed as to the subject of the poem. A pleasant evening was brought to an end by the reading of "How they brought the good news from Ghent to Aix."

It has been decided to hold one more meeting this term, viz., at 7 p.m. on December 17th. At the meeting on November 26th Professor Hearnshaw spoke on "The Unification of Italy," as explanatory of the poem "The Italian in England"; while papers were read by Miss McDonald on "Abt Vogler" and Miss Newnham on "Master Hugues of Saxe-Gotha." At this meeting it was decided to open membership of the Circle to friends of past students.

J. W. B.

#### CRICKET REVIEW.

THE cricket season of 1901 has been a fairly successful one, and the College Club has quite sustained its reputation, and realised the anticipations formed at the commencement of the season.

The club has played 31 matches with the following results:—13 won, 11 lost, 1 tie, 6 drawn. Our principal wins were against Royal Victoria Hospital (twice), Winchester, and Banister Court, and our losses included Grammar School (twice, once by the narrow margin of 8 runs), Banister Court, and Winchester Training College. Time alone deprived us of a win against a strong team of T.S. "Mercury," when we scored 158 against 46 for 8 wickets. For the club 298 wickets fell for 3,379 runs, giving an average of 11·3 per wicket, whilst our opponents scored 3,932 runs for 287 wickets, an average of 10·2. On 19 occasions over 100 runs per innings were scored against 13 times by our opponents.

The main cause of our success was the splendid batting performances of H. F. Muir. Twice in the season he scored

"centuries," once against Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley (105), and once against a strong team at Romsey (110). His total for 18 innings was 593 runs, giving the excellent average of 32.9 per innings. H. M. Lawson was second with an average of 21.8. He is a good all-round player, and we were unfortunate in not being able to obtain his assistance more frequently. G. Tucker was third on the list with an average of 18.5. He played a grand innings for 93 runs at Emery Down. W. Morgan also played in good form, and although he made no large scores, he was consistent with his double-figure innings, and averaged 11.1 for 13 innings.

The brunt of the bowling was borne by Professor Schröder, F. Gould and H. R. Harding. The former took 48 wickets for 403 runs, 8.3 per wicket, and was of great service to the club in this department. He is a left-hand slow medium, with a puzzling break, and very difficult to play. He obtained wickets in every match in which he played. F. Gould took 35 wickets, 9.7 per wicket, and H. R. Harding, 58 wickets, 9.8 per wicket, also bowled well. The latter, however, was not as successful with the ball as in previous years, but to make amends for this he improved in batting, and on all occasions he captained the team with tact and good judgment.

A new feature of the season was the match against the Staff of the College, which proved a great attraction, and it is hoped that the fixture will become a permanent one.

This is the first season we have been able to obtain a pitch on the County Ground, with the result that the batting has greatly improved all round, owing to the members having the advantage of more practice and on better wickets than they have had hitherto. We hope that this benefit will be continued, and with a probable increase of members we see no reason why next season should not be even more successful than the last.

W. S. J.

#### WITH THE FOOTBALL CLUB.

**A**FTER the little success which attended the efforts of our football eleven during last season, methinks it is rather to our credit that we were not discouraged, but even more inclined to establish the club on a firm basis. To begin with, we succeeded in getting a ground, which, from a player's point of view, was absolutely essential. The field in question is that of the Shirley Warren A.F.C., and although by no means an ideal playing pitch, still it is the best we could get. More ambitious still, we secured an entrance into the Wednesday League, and thus made sure of a series of interesting games. Last, but

not least, a change was made in the club-shirt, which is now replaced by a maroon jersey. So that readers will see that from a purely playing point of view the club is in a flourishing condition, and will compare well with others of its pretensions. The financial position, too, is satisfactory, and all that is now needed is a few more members, so that two games may be ensured every Wednesday afternoon. It may be said, too, in passing, that in all fifty-two matches have been arranged, so everybody is promised a good trial. The season opened with a great battle between the redoubtable Physics and the equally redoubtable Normals. Needless to say, a desperate struggle took place, and blood flowed freely on both sides. In the end, however, the superior stamina of the Normals asserted itself, and Physics retired well beaten by four goals to two. In this engagement, probably the best man on the field was Captain Morgan, who, besides scoring two goals, had a lot to do with the victory of his side. He was closely followed by Muir, Dalley, Russell, and Farrant on the Physics, and Hoare, Cross, and Smith on the Normals. The next match took place at Totton, where a strong local team was encountered. The homesters, who were then and are still unbeaten, played a very good game, and though in the majority at half-time, we yet had to acknowledge defeat by the odd goal—the score reading 3—2. A regrettable accident took place about five minutes from time, Hoare being so badly injured that he has been unable to assist us since. What this means everybody who has seen him play will understand. Anyhow, we all join in wishing Hoare a speedy recovery, and may we soon have the genial Ted among us on the football field! Eastleigh Wednesday were next entertained, and presented us with a couple of points after an unpleasant game in a downpour of rain. Perhaps the feature of the match was a splendid save by Shelley, who fisted out a wonderful shot from a range of about ten yards. College v. Eversley furnished a keen struggle, the honours eventually going to the latter by two goals to nil. Our old favourites, Handel College, provided us with a fine game, in which at one time we were leading by two points. Something then went wrong with the defence, and four goals were notched by our opponents in about twenty minutes. We returned home dissatisfied, defeated, and disgraced. Celtic Wednesday, last year's league champions, proved much too good for us, and though at first our fellows made a stubborn resistance, they fell away in the latter stages of the match, and thus it became a matter of how many goals the Celts would obtain. As it happened they got four to one by the College boys, and by that number we retired defeated. Little

need be said of the Tramways match, which was a regular fiasco, the motor men simply doing just as they liked with the College players. Looking over the above, one would not take an exactly optimistic view of our prospects in coming matches. Still I feel sure that better days are in store for us. With a little more enthusiasm in the players, and a determination to see the thing through, better success must come, and until then we must remain satisfied.

A word or two as to the players would not be inappropriate at this point. In goal there is Shelley, who while being excellent at high shots, is not so safe at those low down. Muir, in his new position at full back, is playing well, while Cross's fine kicking is much to be admired. Farrant and Russell make a capable pair of half-backs, each giving promise of development into really great players. The versatile Morgan in the centre is as good as ever, and no greater praise could be given him than this. Dalley, at times, shows really splendid form, and when in the humour is an exceedingly dangerous man to meddle with. Howard has not yet shown his true form, but is improving every time he turns out. Butters, at forward, is palpably out of place, and is much better as full or half-back. Why not try him at centre half? Grapes is another coming player who always tries hard. He is a dangerous shot, and should chalk up some few goals before next April. Hoare, at back, is a grand player, one of the best juniors in Southampton in fact.

COLLEGIAN.

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#### THE HOCKEY CLUB.

TO meet the wishes of several members of the Day Training Department, a Hockey Club for women students has just been inaugurated. A general meeting, at which the Principal kindly presided, was held on October 16th, when a proposition to the effect that such a club should be formed was brought forward by Miss Wilkinson, seconded by Miss Norris, and carried unanimously.

At a subsequent meeting, which took place on October 23rd, officers and committee were elected as follows:—President, Miss Aubrey; treasurer, Miss Eales; secretary, Miss Swaine; committee, Misses Brecknell, Hopgood, Walden, and Morton.

Great difficulty was experienced in finding a suitable ground, and for a time it was feared that the scheme might fall through on that account; but at last part of the Westwood Park Estate was secured, and on Saturday, November 9th, a beginning was made.



Fifteen enthusiasts, none of whom had ever played hockey before, assembled at Westwood to learn the rules of the game, under the guidance of Professor Hudson, who kindly undertook to coach the club, and of Mr. Bullerwell, who acted as referee. Both offices were no sinecure, for the ball flew wildly to all parts of the field, followed by an excited group of players whose one idea was to hit it with all their strength, regardless of direction and other players' limbs. Like "Poor Jack," the Hockey Club must evidently possess some sweet little cherub who sits up aloft watching over the life of the members; otherwise they must have returned with black eyes or broken noses, so vigorously were the sticks wielded. Fortunately, except for a few bruised knuckles, the club went home whole, tired but triumphant, feeling that a new and delightful way of spending a dull half-holiday had been found.

Over the stiffness felt on Sunday we will draw a veil. We may remark, however, that it did not prevent the dauntless few from trying again on Wednesday, when for the second time Professor Hudson and Mr. Bullerwell sacrificed their leisure in the interest of athletics. This time the hitting was less wild, and the play more scientific. The members therefore hope that if the same progress is maintained they will be able to challenge the best Hockey Club in Hampshire before the season is over. Old students who care to join will be heartily welcomed; also students belonging to other departments, as it is very desirable that this latest addition to College clubs should be truly representative.

ATALANTA.

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#### VERSES.

'Tis not 'mid grief's profounder deeps  
The poet sings his plaintive chant;  
'Tis not from joy's sublimer steep  
He pours his pean jubilant.

An awful spell of calm remains  
O'er woe's enshrouded lone abyss;  
While sweet mysterious silence reigns  
About the ecstatic heights of bliss.

'Tis when, upborne by Time, he leaves  
Grief's deeps, that first his pain finds voice;  
'Tis when he from the plains perceives  
Joy's heights, that late his lips rejoice.

F. J. C. H.

## TENNIS CLUB.

TENNIS is now a thing of the past and future—the past to look back upon, the future to look forward to. Looking back upon last season is a pleasant task, for undoubtedly it was one of the most successful that the club has ever had. The number of members showed a decided increase on previous years, the total number being 38. Four matches were played during the season, and, sad to relate, we came off best once only. The matches were:—

Winchester Training College v. Hartley College, won.

Western Club v. Hartley College, lost twice.

Southampton Teachers v. Hartley College, lost.

The most important event during the season undoubtedly was the Club Handicap Tournament. Eighteen members entered, and the majority of the events were well contested. The following is the list of winners, each of whom has been presented with a small silver shield, suitable for fixing to a racquet:—

Ladies' Singles—Miss E. M. Wilkinson.

Mixed Doubles { Miss I. A. Mearns.  
Prof. C. R. Chapple.

Gentlemen's Singles—Mr. L. Roseveare.

Gentlemen's Doubles { Mr. L. Roseveare.  
Mr. H. F. Muir.

Last, but decidedly not least, comes the financial state of the club. This, however, is fairly good; the club, although unable to declare a balance, is able to state that there is NO DEFICIT, and therefore does not fear the wrath of that dread body the Athletic Union.

The prospects for next season are very rosy; most of last year's players remain in the College, and some new ones have come.

The general meeting was held on November 1st. The following officers were elected for the coming year:—

*President.*—Professor Masom (re-elected).

*Secretary.*—Mr. G. O. Jones.

*Committee.*—Misses E. M. Wilkinson and Walden;  
Messrs. H. F. Muir and T. K. Slade.

Now the only thing required to ensure a successful season is a good membership list. I hope that all my fellow students will resolve to become expert tennis players, and incidentally to help the club's finances.

GOWEN.

## PUPIL TEACHERS' CENTRE.

## PRESENTATION TO MR. PIGGOTT.

ON Saturday, 13th July, all the pupil teachers attending this centre met in the hall, in the presence of Dr. Richardson (chairman) and the members of the Normal Staff, to make a presentation to Mr. Piggott, who was leaving the College for another sphere of work. The presentation took the form of a valuable dressing bag, which had been carefully selected by a committee, under the guidance of Miss Aubrey. Mr. H. Stannard, in the course of a few appropriate remarks, spoke of the abilities of Mr. Piggott as a teacher, and the immense influence he possessed over all students with whom he came in contact, and expressed the regret of all the pupil teachers at the loss of such an excellent teacher and friend.—Mr. Piggott, replying, said he had made many friends in Southampton, whose love for him was only exceeded by his regard for them. He was greatly pleased to find that his work was so well appreciated, and thanked all the pupil teachers for the unexpected present.—Dr. Richardson (the Principal) said that the staff of the College were truly sorry to lose such an earnest teacher as Mr. Piggott, who was proceeding to Germany to study under the guidance of the famous Professor Rein. Mr. Harvey, in proposing a vote of thanks to the Chairman, referred to Mr. Piggott as a man whom everyone held in high opinion, and who took unbounded interest in the welfare of pupil teachers. Mr. A. H. Harrison seconded, and the vote of thanks was carried unanimously. The proceedings then terminated, the pupil teachers betaking themselves to the enjoyment of an outing to the New Forest.

The party walked to the West Station and there took train for Brockenhurst, which was reached about 12.40. A move was then made to Brockenhurst Park, where lunch was partaken of, and soon after much amusement was caused by the arrival of some members of the staff sitting on the provision baskets in a typical forest cart.

The afternoon was passed in walking about and viewing the park and gardens, which were much admired, especially the topiary work.

Games were then indulged in until the supper, with which our most enjoyable outing concluded.

## THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE CLUBS.

*To the Editor.*

DEAR SIR,—The subject of my letter is merely a suggestion, but one which will some day, I hope, assume a more practical form.

It is an open secret that some of the societies existing at present in connection with the College have a somewhat hard struggle to keep their financial affairs in a satisfactory condition (and some of them fail in spite of the hard struggle). This is not a state of affairs which the College can be proud of, and I believe a great many, if not all, students are anxious that it should be remedied. I also believe that strenuous efforts have been made by individual Societies to put matters on a better footing, but in most cases their efforts have met with failure. The reasons are obvious—firstly, because there was no combined action, and secondly, because appeal was made to outsiders who are not directly interested in the welfare of the Societies. Before we can hope for success we must be ready to make a combined effort and appeal not to outsiders but to ourselves and our fellow students. There are some who might say that if a society was unable to support itself then let it go; why should we help to support something in which we are not interested and which is of no benefit to us? This idea will hardly bear the test of criticism. I hold that these various societies are essential, and play a very important part in the building up and the maintenance of the reputation of the College. This being the case, there is no one who can reasonably refuse to support them. So long as there is a reasonable number of students who are desirous of forming a society (which has for its aim some rational object) then it is the duty of the College to assist them. There is no student who does not wish the College prosperity, and therefore there can be none who would not willingly do his (or her) best to have that wish fulfilled.

Now, perhaps, it is time that I made my suggestion. It is this. That at the beginning of each session every student pays down a certain amount of money, by doing which he becomes a member of every society formed in connection with the College (except Departmental Societies). Of course, there are many details in connection with such a scheme, into which it is unnecessary to enter here. But evidently by such a plan as this the burden of supporting the societies would be more equally distributed. There are many now who have more than their fair share of the burden, and I am sorry to say there are also others who refuse to accept any share of the burden at all. (For the latter I hope there is a bad time coming.) I am aware that it is too late for the scheme to be brought into operation this Session, but if I have "set the ball rolling" the purpose of my letter is achieved.

Thanking you for the valuable space you have spared me,

I am, yours truly,

W. B. Z.



## PART II.—THE EMPIRE.

V.

The view, which some still hold, is quite effete,  
*Quite effete!*  
 That British Cabinets should sometimes meet;  
*Sometimes meet!*  
 The Providential Plan  
 Should not be touched by Man;  
 Let government by Nature be complete:  
*Quite complete!*  
*Sell off those useless blocks in Downing Street.*

VI.

One quondam statesman clearly never knows  
*Never knows!*  
 Whether he still is "bery"-d, or is "Rose";  
*Never knows!*  
 Whether to come inside  
 His party or abide  
 In chattering isolation, ploughing those  
*Lone fur-rows!*  
*From which no sort of food-stuff ever grows.*

VII.

The way this country wages war gives pain  
*Keenest pain!*  
 To Continental moralists urbane;  
*So urbane!*  
 They shudder as they see  
 Such harsh severity  
 Recalling all their own mild wars again.  
*How humane.*  
*Was Bismarck when compared with —*  
 (Spoken) *What's his name?*

## PART III.—THE COLLEGE.

VIII.

The Students at the Hostel, one can see,  
*Plainly see!*  
 Are much less frisky than they used to be;  
*Used to be!*  
 More tractable and mild,  
 Less turbulent and wild;  
 Don't snowball Ordnance men, or rashly free  
*Rashly free!*  
*Fierce snakes in class, or take bath-chairs in fee.*

IX.

Last month a new Society arose,  
*Meekly rose!*  
 To play on mandolins and piccolos,  
*Piccolos!*  
 Jews' harps and clarionets,  
 Bass viols and flageolets,  
 Trombones, guitars, accordions, and banjos,  
*Yea, banjos!*  
*And whatsoever else man scrapes or blows.*

## X.

A most perplexing problem lately came  
*Lately came !*  
 Before the General Meeting :—How to name  
*Freshly name !*  
     Those students commonly  
     Called " University :"  
 At length a gust of inspiration came  
*Wildly came !*  
 Which " Extra-Departmental " did proclaim.

## XI.

Your French pronunciation will be wrong,  
*Wholly wrong !*  
 Unless you learn it like a Nursery song ;  
*Nursery song !*  
     So all together please,  
     Don't hurry, take your ease,  
 Say just what I do, then 'twill be très bon ;  
*Oh, très bon !*  
*Begia je suis, I am, and end ils sont.*

## XII.

Some Hartley students if they see a drum  
*See a drum !*  
 Reposing in a passage, straightway come,  
*Straightway come*  
     Pick up a stick and smite  
     The thing with all their might  
 In infantile delight at " Pum, pum, pum."  
*" Pum, pum, pum."*  
*In puerile pride they pound it " Pum, pum, pum."*

## XIII.

Some students do not seem to care a rap  
*Not a rap !*  
 To have their heads surmounted by a cap  
*College cap !*  
     While others burn with zeal  
     That ornament to feel  
 About their brows with proud distinction flap ;  
*For a cap !*  
*They pine, while others do not care a snap.*

## XIV.

The choice committee formed the cap to choose  
*Cap to choose !*  
 Don't want their valued time in term to lose  
*Time to lose !*  
     So they've arranged to come  
     (Each from his distant home).  
 To meet on Christmas Day to air their views.  
*Air their views !*  
*To such devotion who can praise refuse ?*

## xv

The modest Graces which in days of yore

Adorned the vestibule to "No. 4."

*Days of yore !*

*Number four !*

Have gone for change of air  
Into the garden, where  
Great Hercules protects them evermore,  
And Cicero leers at them from the floor.

*Evermore !*

## xvi.

The class which studies Milton could not see

Why men of Ormus\* must gigantic be ;

*Could not see !*

*Giants be !*

Yet nothing could appear  
More palpable and clear ;  
For dwellers in it are assuredly

*Don't you see ?*

"In Ormus." None can doubt it. Q.E.D.

## xvii.

Most warm congratulations do we pay

To students who have taken their M.A.

*Warmly pay !*

*Their M.A. !*

And scarcely less to those  
Who've not, but who propose  
To follow in the same exalted way ;  
And start by getting prizes here to-day.

*Arduous way !*

## xviii.

The Royal Commissioners at length have been

And all the working of the College seen ;

*Lately been !*

*Fully seen !*

So now we can but wait,  
In hope, to learn our fate ;  
And trust the Treasury's kind heart will lean,  
To lenience, though our income's rather mean.

*Gently lean !*

## xix.

And now for Hartley College, hip, hurray !

"Southampton University" some day !

*Hip, Hurray !*

*Hip, Hurray !*

May Hampshire, Isle of Wight,  
And all the South unite  
To help the College on its worthy way :

*Hip, Hurray !*

Three cheers for Hartley College, Hip Hurray !

F. J. C. H.

\* Paradise Lost, Book II., v. 1.

"High on a throne of royal state, which far  
Outshone the wealth of Ormus and of Ind," etc.



## GYMNASTIC CLUB.

**T**HIS club is just beginning its existence, that is, in its present form. Last year the College contained two clubs, both practically being Gymnastic Clubs, *i.e.*, the Boxing Club and the Gymnastic Club. This year these clubs have amalgamated, and it is hoped that the effect will be most beneficial.

Both the above clubs had a successful season, both evading that awful word *deficit*. The officers elected for the coming season are :—

*President*.—Mr. J. D. Coales.

*Vice-President*.—Mr. W. S. Fenwick.

*Secretary*.—Mr. G. O. Jones.

*Committee*.—Messrs. J. E. Pitman, E. H. Alderson, S. H. Ings, T. K. Slade.

The meetings of the club are held on Monday Evenings, commencing at 8 p.m. The subscription has been fixed at 2s. 6d. It is hoped that a goodly number will join.

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